

# PLU

Eastern travellers know that ostriches feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*  
The fearful infant  
Daunted to see a face with steel o'er spread,  
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*  
3. Pride; towering mien.  
Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee  
From *plume* pluckt Richard, who with willing soul  
Adopts thee heir. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
4. Token of honour; prize of contest.  
Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*  
5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looke end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*  
To *PLUME*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pick and adjust feathers.  
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves. *Mort.*  
2. [From the noun.] To strip of feathers.  
Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*  
3. To strip; to pill.  
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*  
4. To place as a *plume*.  
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest  
Sath'rorr *plum'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
5. To adorn with *plumes*.  
Farewell the *plumed* troops, and the big war,  
That make ambition virtue. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
*PLUMEA'LUM*, *n. f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of albutus.  
*Plumellion*, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume. *Wilkins.*  
*PLUMIGEROSUS*, *adj.* [*pluma and gere*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.  
*PLUMIPED*, *n. f.* [*pluma and pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Diet.*  
*PLUMMET*, *n. f.* [from *plumb*.]  
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.  
Deeper than did ever *plummet* found,  
I'll drown my book. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
Fly envious time  
Call on the lazy leaden-sleeping hours,  
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace. *Milton.*  
2. Any weight.  
God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Dugdale's Rules for Devotion.*  
The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the hand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*  
*PLUMOSITY*, *n. f.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.  
*PLUMOUS*, *adj.* [*plumeus*, Fr. *plumifus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.  
This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
*PLUMP*, *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pomelle*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth.  
The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despoiled for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*  
*Plump* gentleman,  
Get out as fast as e'er you can;  
Or cease to puff, or to exclaim,  
You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*  
The faniſh'd cow  
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*  
*PLUMP*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass.  
England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*  
Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*  
We rested under a *plump* of trees.  
Spread upon a lake, with upward eye  
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;  
They close their trembling troop, and all attend  
On whom the fowling eagle will descend. *Dryden.*  
To *PLUMP*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

# PLU

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*  
I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *L'Estrange.*  
Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mort.*  
To *PLUMP*, *v. n.* [from the verb.]  
2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*  
1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the sound.  
*PLUMP*, *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water.]  
With a sudden fall.  
I would fain now see 'em rowl'd  
Down a hill, or from a bridge  
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;  
Or to some river take 'em  
*Plump*, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Johnson.*  
Fluttering his pennons vain *plump* down he drops. *Mit.*  
*PLUMPER*, *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.  
She dextrously her *plumper* draws,  
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Miscel.*  
*PLUMPNES*, *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Fulness; disposition towards fulness.  
Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpriness* in the eye, and by increasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*  
*PLUMPORRIDGE*, *n. f.* [*plum and porridge*.] Porridge with plums.  
A rigid dissent, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addison.*  
*PLUMPUDDING*, *n. f.* [*plum and pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.  
*PLUMPY*, *adj.* *Plump*; fat.  
Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
*Plumpy* Bacchus, with pink eyne,  
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*  
*PLUMY*, *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.  
Satan fell, and straight a fiery globe  
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,  
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft  
From his uneasy situation, and upbore  
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*  
Appear'd his *plumy* crest, beſmear'd with blood. *Addison.*  
Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Grew's Cygnus, b. i.*  
To *PLUNDER*, *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]  
1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.  
Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Sermons.*  
Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,  
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,  
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*  
2. To rob as a thief.  
Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,  
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*  
*PLUNDER*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.  
Let loose the murdering army on their masters, *Quincy.*  
To pay themselves with *plunder*.  
*PLUNDERER*, *n. f.* [from *plunder*.]  
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.  
2. A thief; a robber.  
It was a famous saying of William Rufus, whoſeſever ſpares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers* and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*  
We cannot future violence o'ercome,  
Nor give the miserable province ease,  
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize. *Dryden.*  
To *PLUNGE*, *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]  
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing suppoſed liquid.  
*Plunge* us in the flames. *Milton.*  
Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs  
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*  
2. To put into any state suddenly.  
I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,  
And raviſh'd in Italian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*  
3. To hurry into any distress.  
O conscience! into what abyſs of fears  
And horrors haſt thou driv'n me? out of which  
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton.*  
Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*  
4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient.  
At this advanc'd, and ſudden as the word,  
In proud Plexippus' boſom *plung'd* the sword. *Dryden.*  
Let them not be too haſty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*  
To *PLUNGE*, *v. n.*  
1. To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive.  
Accounted as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakspeare, Julius Cæſar.*

# PLY

His courſer *plung'd*,  
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him, *Dryden.*  
And helples in his heavy arms he drown'd.  
When thou, thy ſhip o'erwhelm'd with waves, ſhalt be  
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging ſea. *Dryden.*  
When tortoiſes have been a long time upon the water,  
their ſhell being dried in the ſun, they are eaſily taken; by  
reaſon they cannot *plunge* into the water nimble enough. *Ray.*  
2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.  
He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to  
*plunge* into the guilt of a murder. *Tillotſon.*  
Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war  
Then ſhalt thou ſee that Marcus is not ſlow. *Addiſon.*  
Impotent of mind and unconſtrou'd,  
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*  
*PLUNGE*, *n. f.*  
1. Act of putting or ſinking under water.  
2. Diſſiculty; ſtrait; diſtreſs.  
She was weary of her life, ſince ſhe was brought to that  
*plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or accuſe her ſon.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help,  
without helping themſelves.  
Wilt thou behold me ſinking in my woes?  
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,  
To raiſe me from amidſt this *plunge* of ſorrows? *Addiſon.*  
He muſt be a good man; a quality which Cicero and  
Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in aſſerting to the Greek  
and Roman orators. *Baker's Leſſons on Learning.*  
*PLUNGEON*, *n. f.* [*plunger*, Lat.] A ſea bird.  
*PLUNGER*, *n. f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.  
*PLUNKET*, *n. f.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*  
*PLURAL*, *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]  
1. Implying more than one.  
Thou haſt no faith left now, unleſs thou'd'ſt two;  
Better have none  
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakspeare.*  
2. [In grammar.]  
The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*  
*PLURALIST*, *n. f.* [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *pluralis*.] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefits than one with cure of ſouls.  
If the *pluraliſts* would do their beſt to ſuppreſs curates, their number might be ſo retrench'd, that they would not be in the leaſt formidable. *Calder on Pride.*  
*PLURALITY*, *n. f.* [*pluralitas*, Fr.]  
1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number.  
It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*  
2. A number more than one.  
Thoſe heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and ſo made the profeſſion of the unity part of the ſymbolism, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them.  
They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the Eaſt Indies. *Bentl.*  
It is impoſſible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its ſignification is ſuch as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*  
3. More cures of ſouls than one.  
4. The greater number; the majority.  
Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wiſe nor good. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
*PLURALLY*, *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a ſenſe implying more than one.  
*PLUSH*, *n. f.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag.  
The bottom of it was ſet againſt a lining of *pluſh*, and the ſound was quite deadened, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*  
The colour of *pluſh* or velvet will appear varied, if you ſtroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*  
I love to wear cloths that are *pluſh*,  
Not preſaging old rags with *pluſh*. *Cleveland.*  
*PLUSHER*, *n. f.* A ſea fiſh.  
The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *pluſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balcer. *Carew.*  
*PLUVIAL*, *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.] Rainy; relating to *PLUVIOUS*.  
The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and *pluvial* air about them. *Brown.*  
*PLUVIAL*, *n. f.* [*pluvialis*, Fr.] A pieſt's cope.  
To *PLY*, *v. a.* [*plyn*, to work at any things, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]  
1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately.  
The ſavage raves, impatient of the wound,  
The wound's great author cloſe at hand provokes  
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled ſtrokes. *Dryden.*  
*Ply* him with darts and ſtones; and diſtant war. *Dryden.*

# POA

2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work.  
Her gentle wit the *plies*  
To teach them truth. *Fairy Queen.*  
Keep houſe, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,  
Viſit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakspeare.*  
They their legs *ply'd*, not ſtaying  
Until they reach'd the fatal champion. *Hudibras.*  
He who exerts all the faculties of his ſoul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the ſearch of truth, may reſt upon the judgment of his conſcience ſo informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*  
The weary Trojans *ply* their ſhatter'd oars  
To neareſt land. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
I have *plied* my needle theſe fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Speſtator.*  
3. To praſſe diligently.  
He ſternly bad him other buſineſs *ply*. *Spenser.*  
Then commune how they beſt may *ply*  
Their growing work. *Milton.*  
Their bloody taſk, unwearied ſtill, they *ply*. *Wallar.*  
4. To ſolicit importunately.  
He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakspeare.*  
He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,  
And doth impeach the freedom of the ſtate,  
If they deny him juſtice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*  
Whoſeever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with ſuch like acknowledgments: as, bleſſed be that providence, which delivered me from ſuch a low company. *South's Sermons.*  
To *PLY*, *v. n.*  
1. To work, or offer ſervice.  
He was forced to *ply* in the ſtreets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addiſon's Spectator, N° 94.*  
2. To go in haſte.  
Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*  
3. To buſy one's ſelf.  
A bird new-made about the banks the *plies*,  
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excuſions tries. *Dryden.*  
4. [*Plyer*, Fr.] To bend.  
The willow *plied* and gave way to the gult, and ſtill recovered itſelf again, but the oak was ſtubborn, and choſe rather to break than bend. *L'Eſtrange.*  
*PLY*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; bias.  
The late learners cannot ſo well take the *ply*, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix, but have kept themſelves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
2. Plait; fold.  
The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach detain the aliment in the ſtomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*PLYERS*, *n. f.* See *PLIERS*.  
*PNEUMATICAL*, *adj.* [*pneumatikos*, from *πνεύμα*.]  
*PNEUMATICK*, *n. f.*  
1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.  
I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*  
That the air near the ſurface of the earth will expand itſelf, when the preſſure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be ſeen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*  
The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,  
To vinous ſpirits added,  
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaſeleſs draw. *Philips.*  
2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.  
All ſolid bodies conſiſt of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* ſubſtance being in ſome bodies the native ſpirit of the body, and in ſome other, plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is denſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
*PNEUMATICKS*, *n. f.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύμα*.]  
1. A branch of mechanics, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.*  
2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels and the ſouls of men. *Diet.*  
*PNEUMATOLOGY*, *n. f.* [*πνευματολογία*.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.  
To *POACH*, *v. a.* [*pocheſ*, Fr.]  
1. To boil ſlightly.  
The yolks of eggs are ſo well prepared for nourishment, that, ſo they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
2. To begin without completing: from the praſſice of boiling eggs ſlightly. Not in uſe.  
Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any conſtantly. *Bacon.*  
3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce.  
The ſlowk, ſole and plaice follow the tide up into the freſh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the falcon ſpear. *Cor.*  
4. [From